MANUFACTURE OF INTEGRATED CIRCUIT PACKAGE

Patent Number:

JP58218143

Publication date:

1983-12-19

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Requested Patent:

☐ <u>JP58218143</u>

Application Number: JP19820100883 19820611

Priority Number(s):

IPC Classification:

H01L23/08

EC Classification:

Equivalents:

JP1434415C, JP62044856B

Abstract

PURPOSE: To obtain the IC package, the quantity of alpha-rays radiated therefrom is extremely little, by atomizing, drying and granulating slurry acquired by mixing specific aluminum powder and specific silica powder through a wet method, molding granules obtained to a predetermined shape by a press and baking them.

CONSTITUTION: Silica powder is segregated to the surface of alumina powder by atomizing, drying and granulating slurry acquired by mixing alumina powder, mean grain size thereof is 0.5-2mu, and silica powder, the quantity of alpha-rays radiated therefrom is little and mean grain size thereof is 0.05mum or less, through the wet method, and granules obtained are molded to the predetermined shape by the press, and baked. Not a material to which special refinement treatment is executed but one, the quantity of alpha-rays radiated therefrom is normal, can be used as alumina powder because the quantity of alpha-rays radiated from alumina powder is approximately 0.04-0.09count/cm<2>.hr normally and the IC package with a coating layer, the quantity of alpha-rays radiated therefrom is little, is obtained under the influence of silica powder, the quantity of alpha-rays radiated therefrom is little. On the other hand, a material, the quantity of the rays irradiated therefrom is 0.04count/cm<2>.hr or less, is used as silica powder.

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1. METHOD OF PRODUCING IC PACKAGE

2. Claims

A method of producing an IC package comprising steps
of:

wet mixing an alumina powder having a mean particle diameter of 0.5 to 2 μ and a silica powder having little radiant quantity of α -rays and having a mean particle diameter of 0.05 μ or less to yield slurry,

allowing said silica powder to segregate on the surface of said alumina powder by means of spray drying granulation of the slurry,

press forming the obtained granule into a specified shape, and subsequently firing.

- 2. The method of producing an IC package according to claim 1, wherein the amount of silica powder to be used is 0.1 to 0.3 by weight times that of alumina powder.
- 3. The method of producing an IC package according to claim 1, wherein a desired sintering aid, plasticizer and caking agent are mixed during wet mixing.
- 4. The method of producing an IC package according to claim 1, wherein the temperature of the spray drying granulation

is from 160 to 200°C.

5. The method of producing an IC package according to claim 1, wherein the mean particle diameter of the granule obtained by granulation is from 40 to 100 μ .

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method of producing an IC package.

For IC packages for assembling and encapsulating IC's, a variety of materials such as ceramics, metals, synthetic resins, and glass are adopted, and these materials contain trace amounts of uranium and thorium. α -Rays emitted from these uranium and thorium in trace amounts sometimes affect the action of an IC device to cause damage. Thus, methods adopted conventionally of preventing the effect of these α -rays include, for example, a method that involves forming on the IC chip surface a thin protective film of, for example, a polyimide resin that absorbs α -rays, and a method of using a high-purity article specially purification-treated as a package material, which has extremely small uranium and thorium contents. However, the former method has disadvantages such as release of and occurrence of cracks in, the protective film of the formed polyimide resin during encapsulation operation inasmuch as a polyimide resin exhibits a low heat resistance as well as the difference of thermal

expansion coefficients between the resin and the silicon chip being large. On the other hand, the latter method needs a refining means of removing trace amounts of uranium and thorium that is very costly for refining, leading to a disadvantage of an essential high cost of raw material. Accordingly, a simple method of effectively preventing an adverse effect of α -rays has recently been required.

The present inventors have conducted various studies, in view of the above-mentioned circumstances, in order to obtain an IC package having little radiant quantity of α -rays for the case of ceramics that is widely used as a material of IC packages, and found out that an IC package fabricated by specially treating alumina and silica powders of specific particle diameters exhibits significantly little radiant quantity of α -rays, which has made the present invention completed.

In other words, the main point of the present invention relates to a method of producing an IC package comprising steps of: wet mixing an alumina powder having a mean particle diameter of 0.5 to 2 μ and a silica powder having little radiant quantity of α -rays and having a mean particle diameter of 0.05 μ or less to yield slurry, subjecting the slurry to spray drying granulation, press forming the obtained granule into a specified shape, and subsequently firing.

The present invention will be discussed in detail hereinafter.

A target alumina powder of the present invention has a radiant quantity of α -rays of about 0.04 to 0.09 count/cm²-hr $(\alpha$ -ray amount via scintillation counter; hereinafter the same), and a powder with a mean particle diameter of 0.5 to 2μ , preferably 1 to 1.5 μ , is used. Because the present invention provides an IC package having a coating layer of little radiant quantity of α -rays due to the effect of a silica powder having little radiant quantity of α -rays, as described later on, the alumina powder does not need to be particularly purified and a powder having a normal radiant quantity of α -rays is usable. In addition, rendering the mean particle diameter of an alumina powder to be too small cannot appropriately provide a granule having the silica powder allowed to segregate on the alumina powder during spray drying granulation. Oppositely, when the diameter is too. large, press forming cannot be carried out well, and thus the case is not preferable.

On the other hand, a silica powder wherein the radiant quantity of α -rays is smaller than that of the above-mentioned alumina powder is utilized. For example, one with 0.04 count/cm²-hr is used. The mean particle diameter of a silica powder is 0.05 μ or less, and preferably 0.02 μ or less. When it is too large, an IC package having little radiant quantity of α -rays is not obtainable. Additionally, this silica powder when wet mixed with an alumina powder may become in a colloidal form or in a solution form. Examples of such silica powders

include any kinds, for example, commercially available colloidal silica. The amount of silica powder to be used is normally 0.1 to 0.3 by weight times, preferably 0.2 to 0.25 by weight times, the weight of the alumina powder. When this amount of use is too small, an IC package having a coating layer with little radiant quantity of α -rays on the surface layer thereof cannot be provided. In addition, when the amount is large, the effect of the present invention of restraining the radiant quantity of α -rays becomes indistinguishable and so it is disadvantageous economically.

The present invention, as described above, obtains a granule prepared by wet mixing an alumina powder and a silica powder to yield slurry and allowing the silica powder to segregate on the surface of the alumina powder by means of spray drying granulation of the slurry. When wet mixing is conducted, it is normally preferable to make present sintering aids such as, for example, potassium feldspar, magnesium carbonate, and calcium silicate; plasticizers such as, for example, polyethylene oxide, and polyethylene glycol; and caking agents such as, for example, polyvinyl alcohol and methylcellulose. The amounts of these sintering aids, plasticizers and caking agents, to be used, are normally about 3 to 5, about 0.5 to 2, and about 1 to 5% by weight, respectively, relative to the mixture amount of alumina and silica. In addition, powders of IC package components or other additives in addition to an alumina powder and a silica powder may be mixed in the ranges wherein the present

invention is effective. The concentration of slurry prepared by wet mixing is not particularly limited if the concentration range permits spray drying granulation.

This spray drying granulation of slurry is usually performed using a spray drying machine such as a known rotating disc type or spray type, and the treatment temperature is, for example, from 170 to 190°C. This treatment transfers particulates of the silica from the insides of the liquid drops to the surfaces along the flow of evaporating liquid in the process of the liquid drops of slurry being evaporated and dried, thus leading to the obtainment of a granule having the silica powder with little radiant quantity of α -rays allowed to segregate on the surface layer thereof. The granule obtained here normally has a mean particle diameter of about 50 to 70 μ .

The present invention press-forms a granule obtained in this manner in accordance with the method and then fires the material to obtain an IC package. The press forming forms the above-mentioned granule at, for example, 1,000 to 2,000 kg/cm² by means of a die with a desired shape. Also, the formed product formed into a desired shape is then fired, for example, at a temperature of 1470 to 1560°C for about 0.5 to 1.5 hours to yield a target IC package. The IC package obtained by this press forming and firing treatment has a coating layer primarily composed of mullite (3Al₂O₃-2SiO₂) of about 20 μ on the surface layer thereof, and has significantly little radiant quantity

of α -rays.

As described above, the present invention uses as the raw material a blend of an alumina powder having a normal radiant quantity of α -rays and a silica powder having little quantity of α -rays and enables the production of an IC package having a quantity of α -rays that is remarkably smaller than the mean This seems to be because a wet blend value of the two powders. of an alumina powder having a specified mean particle diameter and a silica powder is subjected to spray drying granulation to yield a granule having a silica powder allowed to segregate on the surface thereof and this granule is also press formed, so that a mullite layer is made up particularly on the surface layer, the mullite layer acting as suppressing the radiant quantity of α -rays. Therefore, the method of the present invention readily enables the production of an IC package having little radiant quantity of α -rays using low cost raw materials and thus is an industrially extremely preferable method.

Now, the present invention will hereinafter be described in more detail by means of examples; however, the invention is by no means limited to these examples without the departure of the spirit and scope of the invention.

Example

Into an alumina ceramic ball mill of a 7 L internal volume were fed 1,400 g of a commercially available alumina powder of

a 1 μ particle diameter (product of Showa Light Metal, trade name Alumina A-13, radiant quantity of α -rays: 0.076 count/cm²-hr) and 1,500 g of a commercially available colloidal silica powder of 0.01 to 0.02 μ particle diameter (product of Nissan Chemical Industries, trade name Snowtex C, 20% SiO2, radiant quantity of α -rays: 0.048 count/ cm²-hr) and further to this were charged 17 g of potassium feldspar and 17 g of magnesium carbonate (1st grade reagent), as sintering aids, 10 g of polyethylene oxide (product of Steel Chemical, trade name PEO-1) as a plasticizer and 20 g of polyvinyl alcohol (product of Denki Kagaku Kogyo, trade name Denka B-05) as a caking agent, and the resultant material was blended for 15 hours.

The slurry obtained by this treatment was subjected to spray drying granulation by means of a rotary disc spray drying machine (disc diameter: 120 ϕ) at a number of disc revolutions of 7,200 rpm at a gas temperature of 180°C to obtain a granule with a mean particle diameter of 100 μ having silica allowed to segregate on the surface thereof.

This granule was press formed by means of a disk-like die (diameter 120 m/m, length 3.6 m/m) at a pressure of 1,000 kg/cm² to obtain a disk formed body, and then this formed body was fired in a furnace at 1,500°C for one hour to produce an IC package plate with a diameter of 100 m/m and a thickness of 3 m/m.

The surface of the IC package plate thus obtained was analyzed to find a layer rich in mullite in a depth of about

20 μ of the surface layer. In addition, the radiant quantity of $\alpha\text{-rays}$ of this plate was determined using a scintillation counter. The result is given in Table 1.

Comparative Example 1

Testing was carried out as in Example with the exception that spray drying granulation in the method of Example was changed to freeze drying granulation and that the segregation of a silica powder on the alumina powder surface in the method of Example was prevented. The result is given in Table 1.

Comparative Example 2

Testing was performed as in Example with the exception that, as the silica powder in the method of Example, a commercially available silica powder having less radiant quantity of α -rays and having a particle diameter of 5 μ (product of Nittouren Raw Material, trade name Silsick 7-3, radiant quantity of α -rays: 0.027 count/cm²-hr) was employed. The result is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

	Radiant quantity $(\alpha$ -rays) (count/ cm ² -hr)
Example	0.056
Comparative Example 1	0.065
Comparative Example 2	0.057

The results in Table 1 show that the radiant quantity of lpha-rays in Comparative Example 1 is not reduced as compared with Example inasmuch as the segregation of a silica powder on the

alumina powder surface was prevented, and also show that the radiant quantity of α -rays in Comparative Example 2 is equivalent to that of Example although a silica powder raw material had a radiant quantity of α -rays less than the silica in Example inasmuch as silica having a large particle diameter was used.

(9) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

①特許出願公開

⑩公開特許公報(A)

昭58-218143

f) Int. Cl.³H 01 L 23/08

識別記号

庁内整理番号 7738-5F ③公開 昭和58年(1983)12月19日

発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求

(全 4 頁)

OICパッケージの製造法

创特

顧 昭57-100883

図出

麗 昭57(1982)6月11日

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1 発明の名称

1 C パッケージの製造法

2 特許請求の範囲

1 平均粒径が 0 . 5 ~ 2 μ の ν ルミナ粉末と、α 総放射器の少ない平均粒径が 0 . 0 5 μ 以下のシリカ粉末とを超式混合して得られるスラリーを吸露を爆造粒することにより削配アルミナ粉末の表面に削配シリカ粉末を繋がさせ、次いで、何られた顆粒を所定の形状にプレス成形したのち、焼吹することを特徴とする 1 C パッケージの製造法。

2 シリカ粉末の使用量が、アルミナ粉末に対して、O・1~O・3 国量値であることを特徴とする特許調求の範囲第 1 項配収の I C パッケージの製造法。

4 ・吸源乾燥造粒の温度が160~200℃であることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1項配収

のICパッケージの製造法。

5 造粒で得られた顆粒の平均粒径が40~1. OOUであることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲第 1項記載のICパッケージの製造法。

3 発明の詳細な説明

本発明はICパッケージの製造法に関するものである。

特開昭 58-218143 (2)

本発明者容は上記実賃に振み、 I C パッケージの材質として広く利用されているセラミックスの場合に、 α 静放射量の少ない I C パッケージを得ることを目的として 種々検験した 結果、 ある特定の 粒径を有するアルミナ 別 表と シリカ 粉末とを特定の処理を 旋すことにより 関節される I C パッケージは α 繰放射 最 が振めて 少ないことを 見い 山し木発明を完成した。

即ち、本発明の要旨は、平均粒行が 0 · 5 ~ 2 μのアルミナ粉末とα線放射器の少ない平均独径

好に行われないので好ましくない。

ー カシリカ粉末としては、α 熔放射態が上記ア ルミナ粉末より少ないものが使用され、例えば、 O. O4カウント/ai・hr以下のものが使用され る。シリカ粉末の平均粒径は口、OSД以下、好 ましくはひ、024以下のものが挙げられ、あま り大きい組合には、α粮放射温の少ないICバッ ケージを得ることができない。尚、このシリカ粉 末はアルミナ粉末との超式配合の際に、コロイド 状または溶液状となっても整し支えない。このよ うなシリカ粉末の具体例としては、どのようなも のでもよいが、例えば、市販されているコロイダ ルシリカなどを用いることができる。シリカリ末 の使用風は道常、アルミナ粉末に対して、0.1 ~ 0. 3 食量的、好ましくは0. 2 ~ 0. 2 5 季 量値であり、この使用風があまり少ない場合には、 表慮にα艙放射型の少ない被覆料を有する! C パ ッケージを有することができず、また、多い場合 には、α扇放射量が抑制されると高う本発明の効 果に大説はないので経路的に不利である。

以下、木発明を詳朝に説明する。

本発明では上述の如きアルミナ粉末とシリカ粉 末とを退式混合し、そのスラリーを嗅動を爆造剤 することにより、アルミナ的末の裏面にシリカ的 末が傷折した類粒を得るが、脳式組合に厭しては、 避常、例えば、カリ長石、炭酸マグネシウム、ケ ィ酸カルシウムなどの焼粘助剤:例えばポリエチ レンオキサイド、ボリエチレングリコールなどの 可塑剤:例えばポリビニルアルコール、メチルセ ルロースなどの粘結剤を存在させるのが好ましい。 これらの焼粘助剤、可塑剤、及び粘糖剤の使用量 は適常、アルミナとシリカの混合物に対して、そ れぞれ3~5、0.5~2、1~5項最%程度で ある。また、本発明においては、アルミナ粉末と、 シリカ粉末以外の「Cパッケージ構成成分の粉末 またはその他の抵加剤を本発明の効果が得られる 範囲で混合しても楚し支えない。湿式混合により 開制されるスラリーの設度は項類乾燥造粒が可能 な範囲であれば、特に限定されるものではない。

このスラリーの吸筋を集造粒は通常、公知の回転ディスク式またはスプレー式などの吸漑を燥機

を用いて実施されるが、この処理額度は例えば、 170~190でである。この処理により、スラリーの波流が蒸発を増される過程で、シリカの数が発発を増される過程で、シリカの数で、が成れに従って被後内部から表面に移行し、その結果、表層にの特別別の少ないシリカ粒子が循析した類粒が得られるのである。 ここでで得られる類粒の大きさは近常、50~704程度の平均粒径を有するものである。

实施例

この処理で得たスラリーを回転ディスク式 敷筋 乾燥機(ディスク怪 1 2 0 0 0)にて、ディスク回 転数 7 2 0 0 c . p . m 、ガス温度 1 8 0 で の条件下で噴霧乾燥を行うことにより造粒を行い、数価にシリカが履折した平均粒係 1 0 0 4 の 類粒を 有するものであり、α 韓放射量が極めて少ないも のである。

次に、本発明を実施例により更に詳和に説明するが、本発明はその要旨を越えない限り実施例の みに設定されるものではない。

得た.

この航粒を川いて内部状の金型(径120m /m、及さ3.6m /m)で圧力1000kg/cm の条件下でプレス成形を行い円部成形体を得、次いで、この成形体を電気がにて1500℃の温度で1時間、焼成を行うことにより、径100m /m、煙さ3m /m のICパッケージ板を製造した。

このようにして初た I C パッケージ板の表層を 分析したところ、表際的 2 O ルにムライトに富ん だ際が存在することが確認され、また、この板の な締放射量をシンチレーションカウンタにより測 定したところ、第 1 表に示す結果であった。

比较例 1

実施例の方法において、順称吃燥造粒を凍被吃燥 環粒に変更し、シリカ粉末のアルミナ粉末表面 への偏析を防止し造粒した以外は実施例と同じ方 法でテストした場合の結果を第1表に示す。

比较别 2

実施例の方状において、シリカ粉末として、 α 線放射波のより少ない市販の粒径 5 μのシリカ粉 来(日期連原料製、商品名シルシック「一3) (α線放射量 O . O 2 7 カウント/cml・hr)を用いた以外は実施例と同じ方法でテストした場合の 結果を狙1表に示す。

<u> </u>		
	٠,	α 檢放射風 (α 做)
	\rightarrow	(カウント/off・hr)
实施例		0.056
比較例	1	0.065
	2	0.057

第1 表の特果より、比較関1 の場合には、御結 乾燥 2 粒によりシリカ粉末の偏析を防止している ため、実施関に較べて、α粒放射局が低下してい ないことが知り、また、比較関2 の場合には、実 値関よりもα額放射量の低いシリカ粉末原料を用 いているにも拘らず、粒径の大きいシリカを用い ているため、α粒放射量は実施関と変りはないことが判る。

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